

the President continually reiterated, as occasion required and in various forms of official statement, throughout this whole period his settled conviction that our title to the whole of the Oregon Territory up to 54° 40', was clearly and unquestionably the best title in existence.

We will show, in the same manner, that with this full conviction as to our title, the President did yet hold himself, as the representative of the American government, obligated and constrained by the action of predecessors, and the previous course of the government, to make a proposition in the first instance, for the partition of that territory on the line of 49°.

We will show, in like manner, that the President, from the first to the last, deemed any other settlement of the question on any basis substantially more unfavorable to the United States, entirely inadmissible under any circumstances and at any hazard.

We will show, in the same manner, that after the proposition of partition on the line of 49°, as first made by the President solely in defence to the previous action of our government, had been rejected and thereupon withdrawn, the President at once falling back upon our valid title to the whole territory as always asserted by him signified to our minister in London that any other proposition emanating from the British government, and not admitting our right to the whole territory, could only be submitted by the President to the Senate for its previous approval; and that the only question which the President would undertake to decide with regard to any such proposition from England, would be the propriety of such a submission of it to the Senate.

And lastly, we will prove in the same manner that the language held by the President to both houses of Congress, in all his official communications to them on the subject, subsequent to his withdrawal of his proposition for a partition of the territory, was in strict conformity to this intimation so given to our minister in London.

These positions, if they can be established, put the question of the President's consistency in reference to the Oregon question at rest forever. We will establish them to the letter by citations from the documents at an early day.

We may add, further, that after the proposition for a partition of the territory made by the President had been withdrawn, the "Notice," which he then recommended to be given, became, in his view, the main instrument by which the negotiation must be brought, if brought at all, to a satisfactory conclusion. And we believe that all candid and intelligent men are now fast coming to believe that if this great measure had been promptly carried out by Congress as recommended by the President, it would have been effectual to procure for the United States an adjustment of the controversy on terms then more advantageous to this country than those which have even now obtained.

From the Ohio Statesman. Pauper Labor.

It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the Democratic Review for July, that the pauper labor of England is better paid than the free labor of the northern slave factories at Lowell. There ought to be but one feeling (justly remarked) of our few England contemporaries, that of indignation at the infamous and oppressive manner in which the female operatives at Lowell have been overreached and crowded with work.

"In relation to English manufactures, the wages of operatives are higher than in the United States. The report of the parliamentary factory commissioners states that the average labor in England is 60 hours per week for 11s., or \$2.64. In the United States, 78 hours for 1 s., or \$2.40. The average in Lowell is \$1.50 per week, and \$1.25 board, being \$2.75 or 11s. 6d per week. These figures show that England has no advantage over the United States in cheapness. In the last two years a very great reduction has been made in the prices paid for weaving. The manner of it has been this: Prior to 1842, a girl tended two power looms, and she received 13 cents per piece for cotton cloth; these looms are driven by steam or water power. In 1841 and 1842, the speed at which these looms were propelled was reduced, and the girl required to tend three. The most healthy and active girls were selected, and the others discharged. As soon as a habit enabled her to tend the three looms with comparative facility, the speed was increased, and still further exertions on her part became necessary. This process was continued until the old speed was restored, and an active, strong girl was taken to the utmost of her physical powers to tend three where before two was considered a great task. These three looms then would produce three pieces in the same time that two were formerly produced. The price allowed the girl was reduced from 16 cents to 11 cents per piece; she therefore received 33 cents for the same length of time employed as when she received 32 cents for producing two pieces. Her extra exertions in producing the third piece is the increased profit of the mill owner, who memorializes Congress for protection against British 'pauper labor' because he has increased the wages of his own operatives, that is, he pays her 33 cents where he paid 32 cents before. This increased production does not lower the price here because as soon as the United States' markets are overstocked, the goods are exported to China and India, where they undersell the English goods at a discrimination of 10 per cent. duty in favor of the latter. This system is secure in the hands of monopolists, as long as the large capital of England is debared from com-

peting with the corporate capital. It is impossible for individuals here to compete with the capital of a million dollars and upwards each, and the protection of the people against this oppression is to be found only in the aid of the large capital of Lancashire; whose people are now asking our farmers to sell them their surplus flour for their goods. The practical annexation of the manufacturing interests of England to the agricultural interests of the United States through free trade, again unite the Anglo-Saxon race in an indissoluble bond, and gives a new impulse to the prosperity of the glorious Union."

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, October 13, 1846.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

In the view of the British Government, there is a prospect that the United States will acquire a portion or the whole of Mexico, before the existing war between the latter government and this is brought to a close. The supposed prospect induces some British statesmen to urge vehemently, the necessity of actual interference by that government, to prevent the consummation of what are termed, by the enemies domestic and foreign of this country, the aggressive, arrogant and unjust designs of the United States. Such Statesmen have urged, first, an offer of mediation between the two belligerent powers and second, in case of failure in the first, a resort to the "ratio ultima—the edge of the sword, or the mouth of the cannon."

It is well known that under Sir Robert Peel's administration, the suggestion of an offer of the British government to take upon herself the office of mediator between the United States and Mexico, was made to this government, but under such circumstances—the Oregon question being still pending—as to elicit no reply. Subsequently to the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, Lord Palmerston instructed Mr. Pakenham to renew the offer of mediation which has been done; and to which it is said our government replied, respectfully declining the proposed interference. Then, according to the chivalric views of some British Statesmen, the last resort should be made, viz: "to the edge of the sword, or the mouth of the cannon."

But these views do not seem to be fully responded to by the government itself, if we may judge from the tone of a portion of the British press, as exhibited by quotations from the latter in the Washington Union. It is deemed far more easy to talk about, than to accomplish active interference. It is a resort which even Britain, with her magnificent power does not seem inclined to make. And what is the reason for urging such interference? Why, to prevent the overthrow and liberation of the United States—to preserve the "balance of power" to confine the "model republic" within due bounds. Britain is to perform this great work. She has not only to preserve "the balance of power" throughout the eastern continent, but she must extend her guardian protection over the whole world. "No pent up Utopia" is hers; but she is to stand forth as Dictator, to regulate and control the moral and physical affairs of the great family of man. She even assumes the prerogative of Duty, and inflicts retributive justice upon all such as dare refuse to quail at the threat of "British interference." "Vengeance is mine," saith a higher authority than man; but Britain, in her arrogant declares, "vengeance is mine!" And obediently has she wreaked her vengeance upon the feeble nations of the earth, till upon the slightest excuse, she has made them slaves. She should cast the beam from her own eye, before she reflects upon the mine in another's eye. She should remember how, without occasion and without justice on her side, she has laid a heavy hand upon communities more feeble than herself, and imposed terms on their very existence. And when her statesmen talk about the arrogant and unjust denials of the United States, she should reflect upon her own "conquests" upon her Indies—and that her course around the globe has been marked with the blood of her victims. Her conquests have not been those of peace, but the result of her "ratio ultima—the edge of the sword, or the mouth of the cannon."

But it is a matter of congratulation that there is some appearance of a change in British policy, so far as regards this government. That Britain begins to yield to the United States the right to dictate their own course in respect to acquiring territory on the American continent. That probably, she considers it sufficient for her to regulate "the balance of power" in the rest of the world, leaving a portion of the western continent, where interference, under the peaceful influence of the "model republic."

It is also a matter for congratulation to those American citizens who love their

own country, and are willing to stand by her in peace and in war, that our government has "respectfully declined to acknowledge Britain's 'right' to interfere in its affairs, and refused to countenance interference in any way or manner. It is thus, and thus only, that peace can be permanently preserved and our rights maintained. Yield for a moment to foreign dictation and we shall remain forever under its bondage, or resort to the "ratio ultima—the edge of the sword, or the cannon's mouth."

It appears that Mexico has not refused to negotiate with the government of the United States, until the latter withdraws its armies from her territory. The Mexican government has determined to refer the overtures to negotiate made by the United States, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December.

Santa Anna declares he will throw succors into California, and send out armies to meet our forces. He further asserts that he will yet gather hordes on the banks of the Sabine.

THE WAR.—The accounts from the seat of war are becoming interesting. It is probable that the next news may speak of an engagement, which, at last accounts, seemed confidently expected. For the last accounts see another column.

Spencer, who murdered his wife in Jersey City, opposite New York, has been acquitted as usual in such cases, on the plea of insanity. It is becoming more and more evident that the laws inflicting capital punishment, must soon become entirely inoperative. In this country, where the provisions of a law and "public opinion" conflict, the latter will prevail and the law become a dead letter. It is better to have no such laws on the statute book.

POTATOES.—It is said speculators from New York and Philadelphia are buying potatoes largely in Albany. Of course the price is higher abroad than here.

NEW YORK.—Some of the whigs are dissatisfied with the nomination of John Young for Governor. But dissatisfied or not, Wright will beat him.

Gen. N. Briggs and John Reed have been nominated by the Whigs of Massachusetts for Governor and Lieut. Gov.

The return of Santa Anna does not, as yet, seem to give promise of peace, notwithstanding the general impression has been that he favored a cessation of hostilities. Our government will doubtless prosecute the war with all practical vigor, and thus, in the end, secure an honorable peace.

SAMUEL W. COLE, a volunteer from this state in Capt. Robert's company, died near Springfield on the 4th inst. He was brought home from the army as an invalid, under charge of Mr. Weber.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—A destructive gale visited New Foundland on the 19th, 20th and 21st ult. It caused immense devastation both to life and property. The Native Hall at St. Johns was blown down killing 3 persons, and injuring a number of others. A boat containing 6 or 7 persons was upset and all perished. It is said the waters were covered with wrecks, and that a number of dead bodies had washed ashore.

The whigs who originally opposed the Mexican war, still chime in with our foreign enemies against the administration and the government. Apparently many of them would actually rejoice at the defeat of our forces in Mexico. There have been traitors in our country ever since the first formation of the government, and the race appears to be not yet wholly extinct. We do not speak of any party as a party, but of those individuals who are constantly striving to bring their own country into disgrace.

NEW YORK.—The New York Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse on the 12th inst. A vote was taken at 7 o'clock in the evening for a candidate for governor, when Silas Wright received 112 votes; Amasa J. Parker 7; Hiram J. Redfield 6; and John B. Skinner 1.—Whereupon Silas Wright was unanimously nominated by the Convention. The Convention then nominated Adison Gardiner for Lieut. Governor by acclamation.

BISHOP HEDDING.—This venerable Clergyman, the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, is now sixty-six years old. He has labored in the ministry about forty five years—six years on circuits; five years on districts; twelve years on stations; and twenty-two years as Bishop.

The Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the member of Congress from this district is expected here to-morrow evening.

PROVISIONS.—The last foreign accounts state that the failure of the potato crop influences the price of provision of every kind. Bacon and ham were raising rapidly; so with Indian corn, and most other kinds of grain. The wants of the laboring classes in Great Britain are greatly multiplied by the almost universal failure of the potato crop. Britain must look to other countries for a sufficient supply for her increasing consumption.

The accounts as to harvest from France, are said to be distressing, and it is supposed a large amount of wheat will therefore be required for immediate want, all over the north of Europe. There must consequently, be an increased demand for the stable agricultural products of the United States, in England and on the continent, the repeal of legislative restrictions upon commerce by both this country and England, must cause immense gain to the business of the country. The nations whose crops have failed will now send their orders for provisions here, because we can receive their products in return. The advantages of a comparatively free foreign market, we trust, will now to some extent be realized, and the fact proved, that the much famed "home market" is not always the regulator of prices as to the provisions of the country.

From the Camp.

The news which reached us from the army on Saturday night, through the New Orleans papers, is not to be received without many grains of allowance. No despatches have been received for the three last days; but it is not difficult to see that the last rumors from the army have come to us through reporters who have imparted hues of too dark a complexion to their stories. We do not credit the report for example, that when General Taylor arrives at Seralvo, he intends to tarry for despatches from Washington. It would have been far more consistent with a tactician to have remained at Camargo, near to his depots, than to have gone on with provisions for 12,000 troops for 30 days, and then pause upon his march to consume his rations and to receive despatches. We do not believe it. The reports of sickness, too, are probably extravagant though it would not be surprising if, at this season of the year, under new circumstances so trying to unaccustomed constitutions, some hundred of sick should be found in army of more than 20,000 troops. All the New Orleans papers are teeming with the late news; but we suspect the New Orleans Courier of the 19th presents, in the following summary, as correct a *coup d'oeil* of the state of things, up to the last advices, as could very well be made.—Union.

LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamer Telegraph arrived here yesterday from the Brazos St. Jago, having touched at La Vacca and Galveston. The Delta of this morning contains a detail of the news, from which we copy the most interesting items:

General Taylor crossed the river San Juan on the 7th, and commenced his march for Seralvo, where Gen. Worth, with his detachment, had halted. Hays's regiment of mounted Texans was at China, and was to march simultaneously for the same destination. No officer or soldier was permitted to have more baggage than he can carry on his back. The supplies for the army were all transported on mules, and the general expects to have thirty days provision for 12,000 men when he arrived at Seralvo.

We place no confidence in the rumor that the army is to halt on arriving at Seralvo, until further orders are received from Washington. If delay were thought necessary in order to hear the result of negotiations, it would take place before the army had entered so far into the interior of the country. It is more probable the army will advance until stopped by a treaty of peace actually concluded.

The troops now advancing from Camargo to Monterey amount to 12,000 picked men—that is, none were permitted to march but those who were able and willing to bear the fatigue of the campaign.

It is said to be General Taylor's opinion that he will enter Monterey and Seralvo without opposition.

There was much sickness among the volunteers; about six hundred were lying in the hospitals at Camargo. Major General Patterson was left in command of the country from Camargo to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and he has been directed by General Taylor to prohibit strangers from entering the river and to suffer none to enter Camargo.

Generals Butler and Quitman are with General Taylor and will accompany him in his operations. Ampudia has issued a proclamation forbidding the Mexicans, on pain of death to barter with the Americans, and the Alcalde of Camargo had sent forth an order that no Mexican should work on board any of the deck hands had ceased from their labors, but when it was represented to them that their magistrates might have their complaints allayed with a halter, the Alcalde relented and the men went to work.

The number and position of the Mexican forces are not known with exactitude. It is reported that there are three or four thousand men at Monterey, and more at San Luis Potosi. The force under General Taylor's immediate command amounts to about 4,000 regulars, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry—besides 2,000 Texans, half of whom are mounted. With this army, he will cheerfully fight

any number of Mexicans that can be collected at one point. He doubtless is in possession of accurate information of the condition of affairs at Monterey, the amount of the enemy's force, and of what reinforcements may reasonably be expected to join them.

A letter in the Delta, dated Point Isabel, September 11, says General Taylor had established his headquarters at Seralvo, which is said to be half way between Camargo and Monterey.

Extract of a letter dated

STEAMER COL CROSS, Sept. 9th 1846.

Gen. Taylor left for Monterey on the 5th. The whole of the staff, and other invited guests, twenty two in all, took dinner on the Col. Cross, being invited by the whole-souled Capt. J. A. Pratt.—When dinner was over, they commenced their march to join the army. Next day Gen. French for more ammunition, a report having reached the general that Santa Anna was on his march for Monterey with 15,000 men, and that all their forces were on the march to concentrate at Monterey, to give the general a warm reception. Major General Patterson is in command of the whole troops. Our friend Britton is stationed at Camargo, as commissary. The whole of Gen. Taylor's force has gone, about 6,000 in all. Col. Baker will get well. Nothing new. Yours in haste.

POINT ISABEL, Sept. 11th, 1846.

Editors of the Delta:

Gentlemen: I have just time to send you the latest news. Taylor left Camargo for Monterey with 6,000 men on the 5th. Ampudia has arrived at Monterey, with a large force, reports say from 4,000 to 10,000 men, and ten pieces of artillery. He has completely fortified the place. His proclamation has been received, in which he threatens to shoot any Mexican who shall hold communion with the Americans. I remain yours.

D.

P. S. At the latest accounts, Taylor's headquarters were at Seralvo, half-way between Camargo and Monterey. Letters received from above anticipate a desperate resistance at the latter place. The campaign has commenced in earnest. This intelligence arrived by the Camargo mail last night. I have barely time to write this much as the Telegraph leaves in ten minutes.

D.

Late From the Army.

The following is from the editorial correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune of September 22:

CERILVO, Sept. 6, 1846.

The two companies of Texas Rangers, under Captains McCulloch and Gillespie, returned last evening from a scouting tour in the direction of Monterey, and brought back more full information of the enemy than has been heretofore received.

The party started from here on Friday afternoon, without pack mules or baggage of any kind, and with only three days' provisions. Before sundown, and at the foot of the mountains, a suspicious looking Mexican was caught. He endeavored to escape by running, but on finding that his horse was not able to carry him off safely, he turned at some cattle he saw by the roadside, and pretended that he was a *vaca*, or cow driver, and hunting an *es*—ray. This ruse, however, did not get him off, and a great deal of information was finally extorted from him by threats. He stated that Canales was near Passa Gallos in considerable force, and that there was also a body of regular cavalry under Col Carrasco in the neighborhood. As Passa Gallos was a place they had been ordered to examine the party hurried onward.

The small rancho of Passa Gallos, about thirty miles from this, was passed without an accident, but an old fellow at one of the *jucates* stated that two couriers or express riders, carrying news of the advance of the Texans undoubtedly, had passed a short time previous, going alone in hot haste. A little further on, about one o'clock in the morning, the advance guard of the Rangers came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy, and although they gave them a hard chase, the fellows succeeded in getting off by taking to the chaparral.

It was now ascertained that the Rangers were within but a short distance of the camp of the Mexicans, and that the latter had chosen a strong position—in an *arroyo* or dry gulley—from which to defend themselves. They outnumbered the Texans, too, in the ratio of nearly eight to one, having 500 rancheros at least under Canales, and from two to three hundred regular cavalry under Col. Carrasco and under these circumstances there was no other alternative left than to retire.—The Texans went about two or three miles on the back track, where on finding a strong natural position they encamped for a few hours to rest their jaded horses. An attack was certainly anticipated, for the Mexican leaders must have known the force of the Rangers; yet the morning hours wore away and the sun rose without an alarm.

On first ascertaining the force of the Mexicans, from the prisoner who had been taken, McCulloch sent back a note to General Worth. This officer immediately dispatched six companies of regular artillery and infantry on the road, to sustain the Rangers in case they were beaten back. They were met on the return, three or four leagues from here and all came in together.

CERILVO, Sept. 7, 1846.

From what I can gather, a plan is on foot to surprise Canales and Carrasco in their strong hold near Passa Gallos. It will be a difficult matter, so wide awake and cautious are these fellows, but no harm can be done if it fails.

The prisoner taken on the other night by McCulloch turns out to be a shrewd

chap and of no inconsiderable importance. He admits that he was sent ahead to better himself in the way of swamping horses—that is, by leaving his own and stealing one of ours—and also to collect information in relation to the strength and position of Gen. Worth's camp. Canales will probably wait some time for his return, for he is fast enough here.

In addition to the above, the letter from Camargo in the Flag, says that "it is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Cerilvo and Monterey;" that Arizona is co-operating with Ampudia, and that their forces are rapidly augmenting; and that the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. The representation as to the movements of Arista differs from that of our correspondent.—The following is from the same Camargo letter.

The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which left here with Gen. Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits, and eager to come up with the Mexicans. Two companies of Rangers that were here, having their horses shod, started off immediately after Capt. Murray's arrival. All is quiet here. Provisions from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans. The proclamation from Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who may furnish provisions, or in anywise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us. Death and a confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order. These proclamations have also been received at Mier and Reynosa.

In addition to this proclamation, the American Flag mentions another by Gen. Ampudia, as commander-in-chief, dated at Satalito, 27th of August, in which he says he is determined to be revenged for his losses on the 14th and 9th of May last. He calls upon the Mexicans to rally around the standard of their country—boasts that if the Americans venture to attack the fortifications of Monterey they will be driven back like "chaff before the wind"—threatens all Mexicans and foreigners who may be found trading with goods from Matamoros, with the penalty of death—treats as spies all those who hold correspondence with the Americans—forbids that a Mexican shall work for an American in any capacity whatever—looks upon money received for services rendered the Americans as earned by sacrificing the blood of their countrymen—calls upon all true Mexicans to inform against offenders, and gives authority to any one to arrest traders and execute his orders. And to conclude, he promises, says the Flag, all the "treasures" of Mexico the sacking of a *matamoros*, should he be victorious, of which he seems positive.

The latest number of the Flag makes no mention of the sickness in Matamoros or Camargo. The papers of the 9th, however, says that an evident increase of sickness is perceptible, and complains of the north winds prevailing, as boding no good. The Flag of the 5th says there were then 50 sick soldiers in the town.

An officer of the Kentucky volunteers direct from Camargo, informs the editors of the Picayune that it is reasonable to estimate the number of the sick at twenty men to each company of volunteers; that the disease from which they suffer most is diarrhoea which seems to baffle the skill of the surgeons; and that there are no fevers prevailing unless a very mild type.—The *regulars* seem to be comparatively free from disease.

From the Editors of the Courier and Pilot.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

To the Editors of the Courier and Pilot.
New York, Oct. 3, 24 o'clock P. M.
I have waited thus late for the news, which has not yet been published.

There is nothing of importance in the miscellaneous news, except that the protest of England against the marriage of the French Prince and the sister of the Queen of Spain has been successful and the marriage has been postponed, if not broken off.

Flour is quoted in Liverpool at 27s 6d in bond.

Corn is up 3s—quote! at 40s for yellow and 47s for white.

The potato crop is a thorough failure throughout—the market here is all upset; parties are all waiting for their private letters.

From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato as an article of food, is almost abandoned.

SPAIN.

The rumor of a Carlist raising in Catalonia, turns out to be not unfounded. Letters from Barcelona dated the 4th, assert that a band of from 100 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Pielot, has made its appearance in the plain of Lanargana.

IRELAND.

The rupture amongst the Repealers is daily manifesting its consequences. In Belfast a day or two back a meeting was called of physical and moral force men, when the former achieved a decided triumph, and left the adherents of O'Connell in a minority.

CROPS.—We have little change to notice, since our report by the Great Western, on the 18th inst. The weather has continued favorable in the extreme, and in the latest districts the harvest is now all secured. As a general remark, wheat is of good quality, different about one fifth.

Oats light, and certainly one fourth less than last season, and potatoes injured most decidedly, and this in every portion of the three kingdoms.